(d) the steps taken to stop the unabated felling of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) As per the visual interpretation of satellite imagery of forest cover in Orissa pertaining to the period 1985—87 and 1987—89 by Forest Survey of India, there has been slight decrease in the total forest cover to the tune of 22 Sq. Kms. only.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Orissa have taken stringent measures for increasing forest cover and also for conservation of forests. Some of the important measures are detailed below:—

(i) Commercial tree felling have been banned in five tribal districts of Bolangir, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Koraput & Ganjam covering an area of 28,635 Sq. Kms. of forests.

(ii) Involvement of people in protection of reserved forests and protected forests through assignment of peripheral forests to Village Forest Protection Committees (5589 in Nos.), covering forest areas of 13,996 Sq. Kms.

(iii) Special Protection Force have been deployed and also very high frequency Wireless Sets have been installed in five Territorial divisions.

(iv) Social Forestry Plantation programmes in 2039 village forests have been taken up.

Environment Projection Act

3049. **SHRI P. UPENDRA**: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environment clearance from the State Pollution Control Boards and or the Central Government is compulsory for all new industrial units and for any expansion or modernisation of existing units; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to achieve this object?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Only the public sector industrial projects with an investment of more than Rs. 20 crores presently require environmental clearance from the Central Government. State pollution Control Boards do not give environmental clearance. A preliminary notification has been issued on 29th January, 1992 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for making environmental clearance a mandatory requirement so that adverse environmental impacts can be controlled for private sector projects also.

वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण अधिनियम

3050. **श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन्य प्राणी संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972 में 2 अक्टूबर, 1991 से कोई संशोधन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये संशोधन मध्य प्रदेश पर भी लागू होते हैं ; और

(ग) इस अधिनियम को कार्यान्वित किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान में मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों/किसानों को सप्लाई किए जा रहे विभिन्न वनोपजों की जो कमी होगी, उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने क्या प्रबंध किए ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री कमलनाथ) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) बढ़ती हुई मानव आबादी की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए वन उत्पादों के अप्रतिबंधित दोहन के कारण पिछले सालों के दौरान देश में वन्यजीवों के वास स्थलों में गंभीर रूप से कमी आई है। वन्यजीव (सुरक्षा) संशोधन अधिनियम में एक ऐसा उपबंध रखा गया है कि वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों में किसी प्रकार का दोहन केवल तभी किया जा सकता है, जब राज्य सरकार को यह संतुष्टि हो जाय कि यह दोहन अभयारण्य में वन्यजीवों में सुधार और बेहतर प्रबंध के हित में है। इससे न केवल अतीत में किए गए प्रमणिजात और वन्यस्पतिजात के अति दोहन के कारण आई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए और मृदा और जल संरक्षण जैसी पारि-प्रणालियों की जीवन रक्षक प्रक्रियाओं की बहाली में सहायता मिलेगी, बल्कि स्थानीय लोगों खास कर आदिवासियों के लिए दीर्घकालीन लाभ भी प्राप्त होंगे।

स्थाई विकास और स्थानीय लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के के लिए इस वर्ष "राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों" और अभयारण्यों में उनके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों का पारि-विकास" नामक एक नई स्कीम शुरू की गई है। प्रकृति संरक्षण के लिए अन्य केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के नए अवसर प्रदान करने का व्यवस्था है।

Water and land pollution by pesticides

3051. SHRI PRABHAKAR B. KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pesticides are causing considerable water and land pollution and the use has been increasing since 1960 onwards;

(b) what was the total pesticides used in 1980 & 1990 indicating the quantities imported and indigenously manufactured;

(c) what was the estimated annual sales of imported and indigenous manufacture of pesticides for the above period;

(d) whether any estimates of human costs due to use of pesticides have been made on account of pest resistance, food contamination, water contamination and poisonings and losses due to soil fertility due to killing of soil microflora, bees and earthworms etc; and

(e) whether HIL has been advised to manufacture Biological control agents as is being done by some private firms in India and abroad as also Government Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are no reports of considerable damage to water and land in the country due to pollution from pesticides, though there are some reports of minor contamination. Regular monitoring of River Ganga and a few of its tributaries has been started since November, 1986 on a monthly basis by colecting water samples from 27 different locations in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The water samples have been analysed for residues of 12 major pesticides and their metabolites/isomers. The analytical data collected so far did not show any definite pattern of variation. The residues of pesticides are also monitored in sediments at 173 stations all along the coast-line of the country. The use of pesticides has been increasing since 1960 onwards.

(b) and (c) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (PPQAS) has been consolidating information on the consumption of pesticides in the country. As far as sale of imported and indigenously produced pesticides in the country is concerned, it may be considered at par with the following statistics on the consumption of pesticides. The